### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO WORROW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lola Montes-Bon-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-As You Like Ir

NIBLO'S GARDEN-MY PRIEND IN THE STRAPS-THE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Delicate GROUND-Happings Day or My Live-Child of the Ru-GMENT-FIRE EATER.

WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Fisherman

LYCEUM THEATRE, Brondway-Mr. AND Mrs. Peren AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

OHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE--NEGRO MINSTRELSY BY WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

## New York, Sunday, May 2, 1852.

The News. The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill for the relief of Quartermaster Cross, whose army chest was robbed of \$6,600 about ten years age. After several ineffectual attempts to take up some other business, the body adjourned till Monday. The members wanted a holiday, after their arduous labor of the five previous days; no matter, their constituents are probably the gainers by the operation. The Senate was not in session.

It is said that some forty clerks in the Census office will, to-morrow, receive billets of perpetual leave of absence.

The majority of the select committee of the South Carolina Convention reported in favor of the right of the State to secede from the Union whenever there was necessity for so doing; but declared it inexpedient at the present time to exercise that This is a very wise determination. It shows that the people of the Palmetto State are awaiting the action of the two national conventions. Should the latter bodies eschew everything that savors of sectionalism, throw the abolitionists overboard, and take their stand upon the broad platform of the constitution-all will go smoothly in South Carolina. But, so sure as the free soilers are in the ascendancy in both these conventions, and the Southern dele gates quietly submit to the dictates of the majority, there will be a blaze not only in Carolina, but throughout the whole South, that all the waters of the Atlantic cannot extinguish. Thorough com promise candidates must be selected, or a third party will enter the field; else, what is dreadful to contemplate, there will be a sanguinary breaking up of this great and glorious confederation. Let the delegates to both conventions, which meet at Baltimore next month, bear this in mind.

A carriage, containing a lady, gentleman, and child, was run over by the express railroad train, near Canandaigua, yesterday afternoon. The lady was instantly killed. Why is it that persons will venture to drive upon the tracks, when they have daily warning of the awful risk they run ! If people would exercise a little precaution, railroad engineer and conductors would not be unjustly blamed for a many melancholy accidents of this nature.

Extensive preparations have been made for the Firemen's colebration at Philadelphia to-morrow. A large number of Engine Companies, from other places, arrived in that city yesterday.

A canal boat arrived at Buffalo, from this city hast Friday. The ice has nearly all disappeared and navigation is now considered as fairly open throughout the Northern States and Canada.

Fifteen wooden tenements were destroyed by fire at East Cambridge, Mass., on Friday night. They were all occupied by the poorer classes of Irish many of whom have been left atterly destitute by

Much interesting information to all denomination of Christians will be found under the head of Religious Intelligence. The Methodist Episcopal General Conference convened in Boston yesterday. A very large number of delegates were in attendance.

The Pacific, with four days later news from Europe, and the Crescent City, with five days leter advices from California, are both fully due at this port.

#### California and Australian Gold-Stocks Property, and Business.

We took occasion, the other day, to foreshedow some of the general consequences, political, commercial, social, and moral, to the world at large. that are likely to flow from the astonishing re turns and estimated products of the gold mines of California and Australia. The history of the golden discoveries in California affords some idea of what may be expected, in the additional impulse to commerce and emigration, from the recent assounding discoveries in Australia. But the anticipated expansion from \$60,000,000 to \$200,000,000 per anpum to be added to the precious metals of the world. is suggestive, also, of other effects, touching the immediate financial and business affairs of civilized society

At the present day, no man, without some special inquiry, would be apt to imagine how vast, in Europe and in America, is the amount of money in loans, credits, annuities, and incomes, which is inverted in stocks of various kinds. The general government and State stocks of this country alone amount o perhaps \$200,000,000; the government stocks of England are not less in the aggregate than \$3,500. 000,000: those of France will exceed \$1,800,000. 000: while the State stocks of the whole of Europe. including France and England, which are now in the market, or in course of liquidation, are equivalent to an aggregate of \$8,000,000,000. These stocks are issued at various rates of interest, ranging from three to seven per cent per annum, and for various periods of time; but they are generally deemed to be permanent investments, upon fixed avorage rates of interest, whatever the fluctuations in the stock market from day to day. Now, shees eight thousand millions of dollars thus invested in government stocks, at fixed rates of interest. wield only their fixed returns from year to year, whatever may be the increase or decrease of other and less arbitrary investments. We shall soon see how these extraordinary products of gold in Austrahis and California will most certainly depreciate the value of these government stocks, annuities, pensions, and so forth, by the simple precess of general increase of the specie currency of the world.

When money is abundant, prices are high-when it is exceedingly abundant, prices become exceedingly extravagant, that is to say, the prices of the prime necessities of life-houses and provisions. the currency. In other words, as the amount of mency in circulation is increased, its value is diminished, for a larger sum is required to purshare the same prime commodities, for which a smaller sum was the equivalent before. Instead of sixty millions, add, then, two hundred millions a year to the specie circulation of the world, and what will be the natural consequences? A tre mendous impulse to commerce, to manufactures, and to agriculture-a vast movement of emigration to the mines-an extraordinary demand for money, upon short periods, at extravagant sales of interest at certain points - a genera

drain of money from the interior to the seaportean extraordinary rise in the value of real estate, houses and lots, and lands, and an extraordinary rise, also, in the substantial necessaries of life. The history of San Francisco for 1849-'50, most strikingly illustrates these as the natural effects of a sudden and extraordinary increase of gold. We are feeling the same effects from the gold of California here in New York, to a very considerable extent. A man, then, receiving a pension, or an annuity, or a fixed income, or a fixed salary, say of two thousand dollars a year, rents a house now at \$500, and pays for the provisions for his family with another \$500; but suppose, from the increased influx of gold into the universal moneyed circulation, his house rent, at the end of a year or two, is raised to \$1,000, and the same provisions for which he pays now \$500, will cost him then \$750, he will find that his practical necessary expenses have been increased some seventyfive per cent, which is about equal to the reduction of his income to that amount; and the same rule will run through all the various classes of government or permanent investments, and fixed incomes, affecting thus, perhaps, most disastrously, in many cases, the prospects and daily necessities of several millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic.

The classes which will be directly benefitted fro this prospective golden inflation, will be the holders of real estate, holders of railroad stocks, and railroad bonds convertible into stocks; shrewd speculators, active, enterprising mechanics of good common sense, merchants who know how to avail themselves of the opportunities for a sure and lucky venture, shipbuilders and shipowners, lumbermen, and dealers in breadstuffs and provisions. The rest of the community will have to take their chances, for better or for worse. But in view of the relative depreciation in the value of permanent investments, it would probably not be amiss for those holding available means in government stocks, to transfer at least a portion to the purchase of real estate, especially on this side the Atlantic. We say this side because here, at least, we have a sense of permanent security against those revolutionary convulsions which periodically turn all the affairs of Europe-political, social, and financial-topsy-turvy. And we say it, because the swelling tide of emigration is rapidly filling up our unoccupied arable lands; and because, with the increasing density of our population, the value of real estate, in town and country, must also continue to increase, whether the gold mines shall continue their returns, or be rapidly and entirely exhausted.

The old maxim hath it, that "it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good;" but we may say it is indeed a good wind which blows nobody any mischief. From the gold mines of California and Australia we may anticipate an immense inflation of the specie and paper circulation of the world, a rise in rents a rise in provisions, and a most prodigious increase of speculation, stock-jobbing, and swindling of all kinds, great and small. And it is manifest that certain large classes of every civilized community will suffer from the general increase of money, a seriously as others will continue to suffer from the individual want of it. The moneyed expansion is coming upon us. Let all hands interested in the future let out or take in and shorten sail accord

APPENDIX TO THE FORREST CASE-MADAME DE MARGUERITTES COMING OUT AGAINST MRS. FOR REST .- We found in a Boston paper the other day, the following inquiring paragraph in relation to certain former friends of Mrs. Forrest, and the changes which have lately come over their spirits. Here

ANOTHER FORKEST TRIAL.-It is stated that certain former friends of Mrs. Forrest, incensed at her want of gratitude since the late trial, have made certain disclosures to the attorney of Mr. Forrest, from which, it is expected, a new phase will be placed upon this interminable divorce case. What is all this about? Who are these perconages? Where do they come? Who do they belong to? Where are they going to?

We believe this paragraph refers to certain inten tions of Madame de Marguerittes and Mr.IG. G. Foster, formerly the devoted friends of Mrs. Forrest, for a long time previous to and during the recent trial. and all through her first theatrical engagement in the Lyccum theatre in this city. Both these personages, in a literary and theatrical sense, are well known here. The gentleman was connected formerly with the New York Tribune, and latterly with the Day Book. The lady has been a writer for certain journals, but particularly for some of the evening papers, and we believe she writes well and graphi-

cally. Soon after the separation of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. Madame de Marguerittes became acquainted with the former lady, and went and resided with her in her residence up-town, for probably more than a year. They were devoted friends to each other, lived under the same roof-counselled together-gav company together--studied poetry and theatricals together, and discussed philosophy and Fourrierism through all their intricate mazes and windings. Mr. Foster was a visiter there, with a number of other distinguished literary gentlemen, previous to the recent divorce trial. During the trial both ladies, Mrs. Forrest and Madame de Marguerrites, occupied private apartments in the Irving House, and there they remained during the whole trial and up to the termination of the first theatrical engage ment of Mrs. Forrest, and her departure for Phila-

delphia and the South. Refore Mrs. Forrest leaving for the South it had been arranged that Madame de Marguerittes was to make her debut as a vocalist at the Lycenen Theatre, under the auspices of Brougham; and, as a preliminary to this, Mrs. Forrest and Madame de Marguerittes, we believe, gave a splendid petit sonper to all the "oyster house critics" of New York, during which much champague and criticism were discuss ed, amid brilliant exhibitions of wit and faney. and a future marked out for both the artistes, that should eclipse all other futures of the kind that had been known in this city for years past. Mrs. Forrest went to Philadelphia, and Madame de Marguerittes made her appearance for one night, and then left for Boston, in company with her friends. Since then we believe, some serious difficulties have arisen between the ladies in question, but from what cause, or ow originating, we are mable to say. It is emrently reported, however, that since Mrs. Forrest reached Boston there have been some very serious difficulties between them, and that a few days ago Mr. Foster, the friend of Madame de Marguerittes, came o this city, called on Mr. Van Buren, the legal counsel of Mr. Forrest, and proposed, on the part of Madame de Marguerittes, to communicate to him certain mysterious facts and circumstances of a most remarkable character, in connection with Mrs. Forrest. Mr. Foster, we believe, also applied to one or more journels in this city, for permission to publish these statements, all of which offers were respectfully

This is all the information which we kave reeeired on this subject; but probably more will grow out of it in a few days. If any serious difficulty has really arisen between Madame de Marguerittes and Mrs. Forrest, it cannot be long concenled; and as those two ladies, previous to the divorce trial, lived for a long time in the same house, and knew each other remarkably well, it is probable that each could tell a great many amusing secrets of the other. This is a seandalous world—the age is a wofully corrupt age; and every one seems to be running after stories about their neighbors, instead of attending to their own affairs. Whether anything will come out of this curious business we knew not; but, at the first blush it strikes us that the position assugged by Mr. Foster, on the part of Madame de Marguerities, to disclose certain doings of Mrs. Forrest, looks very much like the course pursued by Mr. Andrew Stavens, the jeweller, in relation to Mr. Forrest himself. Andrew, the good, amiable youth. wanted to settle some money transactions with Mr. Forrest on the cheapest plan possible, and accordingly threatened, in various communications, to make wonderful disclosures, calculated to cause "Rome to howl." Whether the present movement is intended to make the female side of the Tiber hend, the will tell.

THE JUGGLERS OF THE WHIG PARTY-THE South Caving in .- Looking over the whole field of the recent disturbances in the whig party, and especially at the late caucus proceedings at Washington, including the Southern manifesto, it is pretty evident that all the fuss and feathers about the compromises is mere flummery and fustion, mere 'fuss and feathers," and nothing more. In all these movements we detect the finessing of disjointed factions, anxious to be re-united on the broad platform of the public plunder. The rantankerous splurging and lofty independence and indignation of the Southern seceders from Seward's caucuses, was all for effect. These Southern men wished probably to impress upon General Scott, first the necessity of conciliating their support, so that, if they should finally rally upon him and help to elect him, he will have a very distinct recollection of their services, and not forget the South in his distribution of eabi-

net officers and foreign missions.

At all events, it is apparent from the milk and water tone (sweetened milk and water) of the Southern Whig Manifesto, that they are almost sorry for what they have done, are very anxious to make it all up, and only did what they did to save appearances. They were a little excited, a little ambitious; but they had undertaken too much, and they virtually give it up as a bad job, if they can only obtain the flimsiest subterfuge for shaking hands with Seward, and dropping quietly in behind him. They will do even this for the spoils; and such is the moral code of party polities, that nobody can blame them, if they can make anything by the

trick. It is now understood that both factions of the late caucuses are to " stand at ease" till the meeting of the Baltimore Whig Convention; and that then and there, Gen. Scott, notwithstanding he is disgusted with letter-writing, will come out with a etter on the compromises, which will be satisfactory to Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., and Stephens and Dawson of Georgia; satisfactory to Mangum, satisfactory to Brooks, and satisfactory to Seward, Thurlow Weed, Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and Fred Doug lass-a kaleidoscopic letter, capable of being shaker up into all sorts of imaginable shapes and colors; a sort of Kane letter on the negro question, clear as mud, for or against the Fugitive law, to suit all latitudes and all localities. In other words, Gen. Scott is to appear at Baltimore in an India rubber shirt, of invisible black, capable of contraction to the knees, or of stretching so as to cover the feet. In this robe he will be called upon to exhibit the miraculous powers of the chameleon. To the Southern Union men he is to appear as white as snow, with not even the smell of abolition upon his garments; to the Northern nullifiers he is to loom up philanthropist, the living apostle of the "highe law." And we doubt not that under the sleight of hand of the abolition "Wizard of the North," the whole business can be accomplished as easily as Signor Blitz can extract a full grown canary from a hard boiled egg.

The whigs, too, will have the advantage of the platform of the democratic convention, which meets at Baltimore on the first of June. The democrats will, probably, in some general terms, not calculated to give offence to the barnburners, or the Massachusetts coalition, recognise the doctrine of acquiescence in the Fugitive law. And as there is no reason why the whigs should go further than the democracy, the endorsement of the former will, perhaps, be shaped according to the platform of the latter. Both parties appear to be ready to shirk everything, and harmonize everything for the sake of the plunder, although the democrats are considerably behindhand in getting their various odds and ends together.

With regard to a third great national party, though public sentiment is ripe for it, both the old parties are, as yet, too intent upon the spoils to be broken to pieces upon great principles. We must wait even a little longer. When the abolition sen-timent of the North begins to dictate and shape out the action of Copgress and the policy of the cubinet, in a manner not to be misunderstood by the South, then, perhaps, "the cohesive power of the public plunder" will cease to stick, and a party upon the broad, saving platform of the constitution and the Union will become a living necessity. We are rapidly drifting to that exigency when the South will be compelled to rally against the abolitionists or submit till the South itself shall become too ho for a Fugitive Slave law.

### The Fillmere Clab.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmor was held last evening, at the Chinese Assembly rooms. Broadway. The meeting was announced for 8 o'clock. but few members arrived at that hour; about half-past S there were about fifty collected, when Mr. Cushman was voted to the chair, and he proposed an immediate adjournment, in consequence of the paucity of the at-tendance; which arose, he said, from a defective notice, and the stormy state of the weather; but this suggestion

and the storing state of the weather; out this suggestion was overwised by the meeting, who loudly called for a speech from Mr. Scholes, who was present.

Mr. Schours observed that the members of the different wards were determined to perform their duty. The question was a great one, and it was this:—Should they have a continuation of the anti-slavery agitation? or were the rights of the South to be maintained, and mion and harmony to prevail throughout the country? (Cheers,) if Millard Fillmore was elected to the Presidency, they had the assurance that all was safe. The people of the South knew and felt that in that event all was safe—the reason was, because Mr. Fillmore had not by mere declaration or words—which might have mean much or little, but by acts and deeds, that spoke loude than words, he had prelained and demonstrated that he would stand by the compronises of the constitution, (cheers,) that he would raintain the laws of the land, and that equal justice should be done in every part of their common country. The South felt, like Henry, Clay, that he had been tried and found true. (Cheers,) On the same platform with Millard Fillmore was a far stronger candidate for the Presidency than Daniel Webster. The reason was, that Mr. Webster, with all the splendor of his talents, and his great services (which no man revered more than he (Mr. S.) did.) yet they could not disguise from themselves the fact that he was not, nor never could become a popular man. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster had found to thelp it. He was now more that the was not, and nearly weather that it is the day provided to the pink the was accounted to obtain requisive—it was the nature of the man—the could ont help the Henry Side in the same great cause; yet there was a difference in popularity between the two man, Mr. Chay was warm and impulsive; Mr. Webster was cold and requisive—it was the nuture of the man—the could us he had been consistent from beginning to end; to have the safety of the school of the theory of the man and single parti

Senate upon the subject of colonization and the African slave trade, and the failure in the passage of a measure which he had introduced, but hoped to carry next ses-sion. There were men who desired to secure their personal advancement in antagonism to the measures necessary for the support of the constitution; and it was, therefore, their the support of the constitution; and it was, therefore, their duty to give their cordial support to an administration who regarded them. Mr. Webster could not, by any reasonable process, hope to become the candidate of the whig party. He (Mr. B.) had conversed with several experienced politicians at Albany, and his opinion differed entirely from those of the whig party—namely, that Mr. Filmore could not receive the votes of his native State. He (Mr. B.) did not believe any such thing, for when he should have been nominated by the whig convention, they would not goagainst him. At their great meeting, on the 10th inst., he hoped to see each of them present at the head of one hundred, of his friends. (Loud cheers.)

the Club then adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

Yesterday morning was ushered in with a very heavy

#### City Intelligence. FIRST OF MAY-PARTICULARS OF THE MOVING TIME.

ain, which settled down into a thick fog, enveloping city for the whole day long. The weather that prevailed yesterday is certainly far from giving us any elevated deas of the poetry of beautiful May. The first of May is always the great moving day in New York-the day of ustle, stir, noise, scolding, and confusion. Yesterdaynotwithstanding that it was the day on which every person is compelled by law to move—we did not observe so much flitting as we had reason to anticipate. This circumstance, however, may be accounted for by the fact that a great number of removals took place during the week, and principally two or three days before Saturday The inclemency of the weather, also, has likely in luced many, by mutual consent, to postpone removing until to-morrow; and we know many cases where similar arrangenents have been entered into by both parties. For the last three days—and principally on Thursday and Friday—the streets were completely blocked up, between furnithre carts and omnibuses, and rendered impassable sometimes for a quarter of an hour, before the immense line of vehicles could be set in motion again. The ferry-boats were more or less filled with wagons loaded with household furniture. Before the doors of some of the houses in the upper wards of the city there might have been seen lying pots, pans, beds, bedsteads, tables, chairs, and domestic utensils of every description, all huddled together. A long cortege of adults might have been seen seconpanying the loaded cart, and each carrying something appertaining to the furnishing of the new house; while, in many instances, some half dozen of children were crowded on top of the load of furniture, holding desperately on by the leg of a table or chair. for fear of failing. In some cases the whole furniture was removed by the hands alone. In the Sixth, Eleventh, and other wards, which are chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes of citizens, we observed in the day time, but principally in the evening, an unusual number of bonfres of old straw beds, which gave infinite amusement to the boys. Altogether there has been this year as much if not more change, confusion, expense, loss and misery as in the previous years. There are two causes which produce this extraordinary number of removals, so peculiar to New York; first, the exorbitant rents charged by the landlords which compel the tenant to seek for a cheaper dwelling. It is stated the present rate of houserent is at least one-fifth higher in proportion to what it was the last year, when the enormous advance at that time created such a panic among our citizens. Such being the case, it is therefore not to be wondered at when we state, that by far the greater number of removals this year was bound for the surrounding cities—Brooklyn, Williamsburg. Jersey City, Staten Island Holoken, &c. It was a complete emigration from the city. We scarcely observed one cart with furniture coming to New York, but every one leavents. ture carts and omnibuses, and rendered impassable some surrounding eities—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Staten Island, Hoboken, &c. It was a complete emigration from the city. We scarcely observed one cart with furniture coming to New York, but every one leaving it to all the points of the compass. The next cause of so many removals is a love of change, which is sometimes such as will induce to move from better to worse houses, even at the same rent. The expense of all this moving is tremendous. With the breakage, the purchase of new carpets, new oil cloth, and new pieces of furniture, to suit the new habitation, large sums of money are annually expended. Benjamin Franklin has truly said, that three movings are equal to one burning; which signifies that the damage dene by these removals to the furniture would not be greater than if they had been completely destroyed by fire. Sweeping, scrubbing, and whitewashing will be pursued for some days to come with great vigor, and it will take a week at least, before a majority of the movers will be fully settled in their new abodes, during which time husbands need not expect anything like comfort.—

ke comfort.— For it is thump, thump, scrub, scrub, scold, scold away— There's little comfort in the house upon a moving day. For it is thamp, thump, scrub, scrub, scold, sold away— There's little comfort in the house upon a moving day. Fau—About half-pest four o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the ple bakery of Justin Peach, No. 105 Columbia street, which also extended to the adjoining building, a saddler's shop. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and soon arrested the further progress of the flames. First Assistant Capitain, with a platoon of men trom the 11th and 13th District, were present.

Another Fire.—About haif-past two o'clock yesterday torning, a fire broke out in Reigh's cabinet manufactory,

IMMIGRATION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The following table shows the total amount of immigration at this .14.587 1.663 Spanish do. 2 Chagres and Havana. 1,516 Different ports. 85

159.216 Total......20.147 365

The Hamilton Asimor Ferry.—The imbabliants of the ferry steembod company have commended maning the Hamilton versus boats until 12 o'clock at night, instead of 11, as heretofore. This will be a great convenience to many, but the accommodation would be much more worthy of notice if it was still an hour later, as then the Brocklynites anglat be sale more frequently to enjoy themselves at the operas, cenerie, and theatres of New York. This is, however, but an instalment of the accommodation that the company deem necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants of that portion of South Brooklyn.

Throcklyn.

Summer by Jenseylle out of a Window.—Coroner Ives, yesterday, held an imprest, at No. 327 East Eighth street, on the body of Mary Ann Beicher, aged 15 years, a native of New York, who came to her death by jumping or failing out of a fourth story window to the yard below, causing instant death. The decessed had been sick for some time past, and is supposed to have been laboring under a temporary abstration of mind. A verdet was rendered accordingly.

Unknown man was found, yesterday, in the North viver, foot of Hamersley street. The body appeared to have been decently dressed. It seems a manyang grapping for coal, and fished up the dead body from the mud. Coroner Ives was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Death by Aportony.—On Friday morning. John 6.

Ives was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

DEATH BY APOPLIXY:—On Friday morning. John G. Ruble. a tobacco merchant, doing business at No. 200 William street, was found dead in his bed at his boarding house, No. 214 in the same street. If appears that he restricted on Thursday night, appearently in good health, and not making his appearance at the breakfast table at the neutal hour, one of the family went to his room and found him dead. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest, when Dr. Lidell held the past mostem examination, and gave as his opinion that apoplexy was the cause of his death. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was a German by birth, and thirty-three years of age.

Accordingly Alexander About 4 o clock Friday after-Accidentally Killer.—About 4 o'clock Friday after-norm, a boy mamed Burney Markey, son of Francis Markey, residing at No 167 Avenue A. was accidentally olifel by a leg rolling over him, at the foot of East Nine-centh street. Deputy Coroner Budd was duly notified.

Accident.—About five e-lock, on Friday afternoon, a German, whose name we could not ascertain at the time, in the employ of H. Jacoby & Co., manufacturers of portemornales, at No. 22 Cedar street, while attempting to lift an iron machine, supposed to weigh seven or eight hundred powers, let his foothold and the machine fell on his legs, tracturing his right thigh and otherwise covery

injuring him. A carriage was immediately procured and the sufferer conveyed to the City Hospital.

Accurate.—On Thursday evening Edwin Glane, laborer employed on a new building in avenue A, betwee Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, accidentally fell for the fourth story to the ground floor, thereby receiving serious injuries on the lead. He was removed to the street of the street

City Hospital.

Accurry.—About one o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Patrick Flynn fell from the roof of a three story building.

No. 470 Grand street, while he was engaged in mending the roof, and was severely injured. He was first brought to No. 83 Ridge street, but not being able to procure medical attendance, he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Run over —On Thursday evening a little girl name Mary Cahill, while crossing Warren street, was run ove by a carriage, and had one of her legs fractured. Sh was conveyed to the City Hospital.

#### Marine Affairs.

For Europe.-The steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, left her dock at the usual hour, yesterday, for Liverpool, with 150 passengers. Among them are John Gregory, Esq., Governor General of the British Bahamas, attended by his family and suite ; Capt. Moller, special agent of the Emperor Nicholas, with his lady; also, Col. Jas. Lee, bearer of despatches to the Court of St. James. The British steamship Glasgow, Capt. Craig, also left at noon, for Glasgow. She carries forty-four passengers.
The Southern Steamers.—The Alabama, for Savan-

nah; Marion, for Charleston; and the Roanoke, for Rich-

mond, left port during yesterday afternoon. none, lett port during yesterday afternoon.

Lacken.—Mr. Thos. Collyer, owing to the high tide having washed away the groundways, was not able to launch his steamboat Georgia yesterday, until the evening, instead of in the morning, as announced. She is a very prettily fitted vessel; and Mr. Collyer, the builder, and Mr. Morgan, the constructor of the engine. have together produced a steamer that is expected to compete in speed with the swiftest river craft. The trade is not yet designated.

Police Intelligence.

3 Singular Case of Larceny.—Officer Stephens of the lower police, arrested, on Saturaby, a man named Pland over police, arrested, and Saturaby, a man named Pland David Butterfield, a consist of the diednant, with stealing from him a quantity of salve, used for the cure of cancery, valued at \$2000, by the complainant. It seems that Elsand Butterfield was recently in the employ of the complainant, and when he left, carried off the salve estimated of so much value; the whole of it, however, occupied but a small space in a carget-long. Some difficulty was anticipated about finding the property, and a salve estimated of covering the property. Accordingly, the officer called on the accussed, and pretended to be from Philadelphia, where he said he had heard of the famous salve for the cure of cancers, and wished to either purchase the recipe or go into business with him in Philadelphia. Mr. Stephens then proposed to give him \$250 in hand, fornish an office in Philadelphia, and establish a business. "But," said Stephens, "we shall want with the property and the property with the proposed to give him \$250 in hand, fornish an office in Philadelphia, and establish a business. "But," said Stephens, "we shall want twice o'clock at Florence's Hotel, corner of Walker Street, where Mr. Stephens represented he was putting up. At twice o'clock at Florence's Hotel, corner of Walker street, where Mr. Stephens represented he was putting up. At the appointed hour, Butterfield was then Stephens said of they started the Stephens was also in readiness, and off they started the Rephens invited him to step in a few minutes as he wanted to see a friend. Mr. Butterfield want, but over willingly, and when inside the whole affair was disflored. The prisoner, finding that he had been crounded to hum. Butterfield was the Stephens invited him to step in a few minutes as he wanted to see a friend. Mr. Butterfield want hen to have a street of the said of the whole affair was disflored. The prisoner, finding that he had been

with intent to steal.

A Charge of False Pretences.—Officer Westlake arrested with intent to steal.

A Charge of False Presences.—Officer Westlake arrested yesterday a man named Henry Hart, on a warrant issued by Justice Lothrop, wherein he stands charged with obtaining \$650 from John Rohan, residing at No. 13 Vandewater street, under false and fraudulent representations, as sworn to before the police magistrate. It seems that a short time since Hart was making some negotiation for the purchase of a house and three lots of ground, situated in South Third street, Williamsburgh, but had not made the purchase, and of course possessed no deed. However, in order to obtain some money, the accused represented to Mr. Rohan that he owned the property in question in fee, and had a deed for the same. Mr. Rohan believing the statements thus made to be true, loaned him \$650 on the said property, on mortzage. Subsequently it was ascertained that Hart did not own the property, as represented, but obtained the money above named under false representations. The magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000, William J. Hodges entered into the required security, and Hart was liberated from castedy.

A Curious 2 fine An Allegal Robbert — Early on Sature.

ball in the sum of \$1.000. William J. Hodges entered into the required security, and Hart was liberated from castedy.

A Curious Affair—An Alleged Robbern.—Early on Saturday morning efficers Stephens and Bowyer were called upon to go ferthwith on board the steamboat Empire, of Troy, which was then lying out in the stream, for the purpose of investigating a robbery of \$3.00. alleged to have been stolen from James McKeaud, one of the passengers a resident of Middlebury, Vermont. The officers proceeded forthwith to the steamboat, and there found the passengers all in confusion, in consequence of the robbery. Mr. McKeaud represented to the police officers that the package of money had been tolen from his berth during the right, cenling from Albany. The money consisted of five, ten, twenty, afty, and hundred dollar bills, of the Middlebury, Butland, and Brandon Banks; there was also about \$1.000 of bills of banks in this State. The efficers accordingly proceeded to make search and oxamine the persons of all the passengers, and when through, on making inquiry for Mr. McKeaud, they were informed by one of the hands of the boat that Mr. McKeaud had gone ashore to his hotel, leaving word that if they had any luck, to let Min know. This remarkable coolness, exhibited on the part of the complainant, astonished every one. The best was brought to the dock, and the officers came on shore, feeling very much as if they had been imposed upon.

Charge of Emberzlement.—Officers Burnstead and Merritt on Friday arrested young man named Charles Mathews, recently a clerk in the store of Charles Bird, in Grand street, who stands charged with embezuling from the store a quantity of goods, at various times. The officers came on shore of the articles thus embezzled, which had been pledged at different pawn shops. The property amounts to several hundred dollars, and will probably be recovered. Justice Mountfort committed the accused to answer a further axamination.

dollars, and will probably be recovered. Justice Mountfort committed the accused to answer a further axamination.

Fugitive Burglers Arrested.—Officer Hamblin, of the
Third ward, arrested on Friday night, two men, called
Henry Rudolph and Daniel Fully, on a charge of committing a burglary at the premises No. 2 Montgomery
street, derrey City, stealing therefrom a quantity of elothing, the property of Mr. Joseph P. Skillman. The accomed parties were detained to await a requisition from
the amhorities of New Jersey.

Arrest on a Bench Werrant.—Officer Duffon, of the
Seventh ward, arrested yesterday, a woman named Mary
Bri-henor, on a bench warrant, wherein she stands indicted with stealing goods, valued at \$500, the property
of Mary Sullivan. The accused was committed to prison
for trial by Justice Lothrop.

# Brooklyn City Intelligence.

PROCKLYN City Intelligence.

PRINENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury come into the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, about noon, and presented between thirty and forty indictments, for various offences. The Grand Jury also made the following presentment:—

The Grand Inquest had presented to their notice the dangerous and unfinished condition of Division avenue. They had several of our citizens before them, who represented it as a griavous nuisance; but it appears that legal proceedings have been taken, which, under the law authorizing the grading and making of the road, have prevented the Commissioners from processuing the work; and as by the act nricher the city of Brocklyn, or Williamsburg, or the town of Bushwick, lose acclusive jurisdiction, the Grand Jury will close by calling the attention of the Court is the only-of.

W. B. SCRED, Freeze.

Theatrical and Musical. LOLA MONTES AT THE BROADWAY THEATER

The announcement of the re-appearance at the Broadway, for last night only, of the renowned Lolas Montes, Countess of Landsfeld, attracted one of the largest assemblages that was ever seen there, even exceeding that which greeted Mr. Forrest on his benefit night, the previous evening. A large proportion of the attendance consisted of gentle-men. So far, Lola was perfectly triumphant over the men. So lar, John was perfectly triumphant ever the machinations of her indefatigable persecutors—the army of Jesuits. But she had a stronger opposition to centend with for the meed of applause, in the successful rivalry of an excellent corps of ballet dancers, the best perhaps, that ever graced the stage in this city. The centest for uperiority was spirited, but Lola was not so triumphant on this occasion as she was in the "battle of the Howard Hotel." If she did not suffer a defeat, she was at all events sorely crest fallen. The piece represented was the grand Spanish divertisement of "a day of Carnival at Seville," which was excellently produced by the enter-Seville," which was excellently produced by the enterprising manager, the scenes, dresses, masks, and all the other accessaries having been got up with much taste, liberality, and effect. Lola in the character of Maraquila danced the Andalusian, the Festival dance, in company with Mr. G. W. Smith, the Neapolitan, and the Sailor's dance passing well, and with pretty good attention to time. She dressed well, looked well, but was by no means well satisfied at the tameness of the applause the received. The comic exercises by Monsieur Cane, were droll and amusing, but at length became tedious. The several dances by the traspe were well and prettily executed. Two young ladies of the corps de ballet, Miss Price and Miss Josephine, danced a grand pas de deix with much taste and artistic skill, vieing with Lola, as well in the talent displayed, as in the applause with which they were greeted. Some beautiful bouquets were thrown to these beautiful girls, from one of the private boxes. The success of these promising young artists must have been somewhat nettling to the Countess, but just previous to the fall of the curtain, she elightly regained her ground, and was warmly applauded, receiving also two bouquets. She afterwards came before the curtain, in response to the usual call; and acknowledging the compliments paid her, she said. "Ladies and gentlemea, a thousand thousand thanks. My heart is too grateful for your kindness." And then going through the pantomined display of wiping imaginary tears from her eyes, the Countess retired. We understand she is to appear in Albany on Tuesday night.

BOMERY THEATES.—The entertainments at this popular retreat, which are announced for to-morrow evening, by audlences who seemed, by their enthusiastic feelings, to be highly pleased with the new and effective drama of the "Corsican Brothers." It will again be presented to-morrow remains, the distinguished American tragic actress, will commence as engagement at the Broadway to-morrow evening, previous to her departure for Europe. The prising manager, the scenes, dresses, masks, and all the

Niblo's Garden,—Madame Anna Thillen having re-covered from her indisposition, will appear to-morrow evening as Marie, in Donizetti's celebrated opera enti-tied the "Daughter of the Regiment." Mr. Hudson will personate the character of Tonio, and Mr. Leach that of Sulpice. The opera will be preceded by the laughable piece of "My Friend in the Straps," Mr. Hudson appear-ing as O'Blarney.

Shipie. The opera win ce preceded by the languable piece of "My Friend in the Straps," Mr. Hudson appearing as O'Blarney.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The farewell benefit, and final retirement from the stage, of that justly popular actress, Miss Mary Taylor, will come off to-morrow sight at this presperous theatre. The house, no doubt, will be crowded to suffectation with her numerous friends and admirers, to give her a substantial proof of their esteem. The pieces provided are "Delicate Ground," "Happiest Day of my Life," "Child of the Regiment," and "Fire Eater."

Eater."

NATIONAL THEATAE.—Purdy continues as indefatigable as ever in his exertions to merit a continuance of the extensive patronage with which he has always been honored. To-merrow night he is to produce another new piece, entitled "Salander, the Dragon Slayer." The other pieces are the "Fisherman and his Dogs," in which Blanchard will appear, and the drama of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp." which is nightly received with great delight and satisfaction.

The Lycsum Theatre.—Corbyn and Buckland make a grand demonstration and coup dictal, to-morrow night, by increasing the attractions of this beautiful house, and reducing the price of thekets to twenty-five cents to the parquet, and one shilling to the family circle; reserving the dress circle at fifty cents. This is a bold and sensible movement, which must ensure success to the Lyceum. The bill announced is rich in humor, Miss Julia Bennett performing six characters in the great drama of the "Devil in Paris." We believe that the management will conduct the Lyceum as respectably at these prices as if a dollar were charged; and we hope Corbyn's efforts will be entirely successful.

Babuy's Musuy,—This extensive establishment was

Rabbun's Mustum.—This extensive establishment was very well attended during the past week, and the performances gave the utmost satisfaction. The popular drama of "Guy Mannering" will be represented again tomorrow evening, with the same fine cast. The pieces selected for the afternoon are the "Old Guard" and the "Man and the Tiger."

Cuntary's Ones, Mannering the "Cuttary's Ones, Mannering the "Cuttary ones, Mannering the "Cutt

"Man and the Tiger."

CHREST'S OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's Ministrels continue in the full tide of success. The programme provided for to-morrow evening comprises many of their best features.

Wood's Ministratus.—This band was hemored by very large assembleges inst week, who expressed great delight and approbation. The bulresque tragedy of "Macbeth" will be given again to-morrow night.

win we given again to-morrow night.

Jeaner Beynoldson.—This pleasing songstress from the land of Burns, intends giving a series of musical entertainments at Metropolitan Hall, in a few days, when the will sing some of the most choice ballids of Scotia's lard. She has engaged several eminent artists, both vocal and instrumental, to enhance the pleasure of the evenings. We cannot pay a higher tribute of respect to the memory of Scotland's Shakepeare than in patronising the yeculists of bit native land. vocalists of his native land, throu his undying songs break upon our ears ness of their creation on the banks of Ayr

NATIONAL HALL.—A grand sacred concert will be given at this beautiful hall this evening by the Italian Artists Association. The programme comprises many fine musi cal selections.

PROFESSOR SATTLER'S COMMORANAS.—These beautiful views are attracting large audiences, at the house corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway. Granville John Penn, the Grandson of the

White st., up stairs.—Having removed to my new premises, will open a Sales Room (on second floor) be-morrow, and will offer catirely new Jewelry, spring styles, at manufacturer, prices. DAVID RAIT, Manufacturing Jeweller, 38! Broad way, corner of White street, up stairs.

The Metropolitan Millinery Emporlant The Metropolitan Millinery Emporiums, 543 Breadway, corner of Niblo's, N. Y.—Paris, London, and European Millinery, Lace, Mantilla, and Fancy Goeds, of the latest fashions and designs, are now open by D. LEAHY. French, English, Beigian, Swiss, and German Goeds, of the most exquisite kind, at most moderate prices. Ladies resident in, and visiters to, the metropolis, will have an opportunity not heretofore offered, of suiting their various tastes in all the most fashionable Goods, at the Metropolitan, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goeds Emporium. Parisian and London Monthly Fashions received by the earliest steamers.

Fashions for May.—For description, see Smith & Rice's stock of clothing, 102 Fulton street. All that is elegant, fashionable, comfortable, and cheap, can be procured of them on the most advantageous terms.

Broadway, have now an immense stock of Boys' and Chi dren's Clothing, of best quality. Call and see for yourselve One price. No deviation.

which could not be broken, the lavention for taking the di-mensions of the frams, originated by GREEN, No. 1 Aster House, admits of no change or deviation. In all cause the si-of the shirts made at his establishment is absolutely per-sect. Scheme one go no farther.

Teeth.—A Rare Opportunity for those who are derirous of procuring partial ar entire sets of teeth, (and who choose to trust their own night to that of the interested retends of dentiets,) is now ofered at I. J. O'BRI. EN'S Bental rooms, 155 Grand street, near Broadway, where can be seen for three days, an entire set of teeth just thished, pronounced by all who have examined them, the most clerant, substantial and perfect, they ever beheld. After Wednesday, all who wish, can see them by calling as above, as he is privileged to refer his friends and others to the person for whom they are designed. Price \$150.

Hyatt's Life Balsam.—The Principal Office will be removed, on Monday, May 36, to 986 Crand street, the doop that it's Bonery.